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## The President's Mexican Policy Is the Nation's Policy.

The provisional government of Mexico should realize to-day how mistaken has been its view of the President's policy. It rejected his benevolent proposals partly because it "did not believe that the administration spoke for the people of the United States." There may have been some excuse for such erroneous disbelief, since at some deplorable times foreign relations have been made subjects of factional contention. But that excuse must vanish with this morning's news. For surely every public expression, in every part of the country, must with unqualified earnestness approve and support the dignified, benevolent and resolute policy which was yesterday put forward in the President's message.

The American nation is a unit in disinterested friendship for Mexico, a friendship which it has more than once effectively manifested in deeds as well as words, and in an earnest desire to see the blessings of peace, prosperity and constitutional order restored to that distracted land. It is a unit in feeling, acknowledging and seeking to discharge those special obligations toward Mexico in which it is differentiated from other nations, but which the Mexican government, through Mr. Gamboa, strangely and somewhat scornfully affects not to understand. It is a unit in regarding forcible intervention as something not even to be thought of, unless in circumstances radically more urgent than the present in both degree and kind; circumstances which we must deem to be too remote and improbable for present consideration; but it is no less a unit in insisting, resolutely and inexorably, upon the fullest possible reparation for all injury done to Americans in Mexico by whatever faction, to be exacted from whatever responsible government may be found in that country.

The nation is also, we believe, a unit in approval of the President's announcement that hereafter he will exercise strict neutrality toward the warring factions, being neither the partisan of one nor the umpire between the two, and that to that end he will forbid the exportation of arms and munitions of war to either party. It was pointed out in these columns some time ago that such a policy would be logical. Since our government does not recognize General Huerta as the constitutional President of Mexico, there is no reason why it should accord belligerent rights and privileges to him any more than to the rival faction. From the American point of view the two are at par. There will be a general hope that this policy will be influential for the cessation of hostilities. Both factions have confessed the importance, if not the necessity, of being able to get military supplies from the United States. The shutting off of all such supplies should leave them without the means of continuing their warfare.

We should add an expression of confidence in the nation's complete assent to Mr. Wilson's policy of patience and restraint, of readiness to renew our tender of good offices whenever Mexico shall signify a willingness to accept them and of expectation that in the near future the barriers of pride, prejudice, misunderstanding, or what not, will yield to moral force, and peace will be restored to Mexico.

## Gaynor's Precedent.

Mayor Gaynor has the finest of precedents for running on his own hook for Mayor, that furnished by William R. Hearst. Before Hearst set the example in 1905 this city used to have only two important candidates for Mayor, a Tammany candidate and an anti-Tammany candidate. Now it always has three important candidates, a Tammany candidate and two anti-Tammany candidates. This year there may be three anti-Tammany candidates, for it is not clear that Hearst will let Gaynor steal his role of Murphy's chief assistant, especially with a United States Senatorship to be awarded in the near future.

If the boss has an omen of gratitude in his nature there ought to be something in it for both these men. Hearst by splitting the anti-Tammany vote has kept the city in Tammany's hands for eight years. It must be that he cannot be depended upon to accomplish it this year unaided; otherwise why an independent Gaynor movement? When the boss is hard pressed to win he falls back on an "enemy" like Hearst or Gaynor.

## Peace Palace and Conference.

To-day's high function at The Hague is of interest to all the world and perhaps most of all to the United States. It is a legitimate cause of national gratification that the Palace of Peace has been built with American money as the gift of an American citizen, in a cause in which this country has always been conspicuous, if not foremost. Nobody will begrudge Mr. Carnegie the distinguished recognition which he has received for this international benefaction.

It is gratifying, too, that the dedication of this noble building is to be immediately followed by a conference of the Interparliamentary Union. That organization, formed more than a quarter of a century ago by Sir W. R. Cremer, has long held an assured place as one of the foremost agencies of that

international information, co-operation and practice of equity upon which peace among the nations chiefly depends. There could be no more appropriate body to be the first occupant of the Palace of Peace.

## No More of Them!

The utter incompetency of the fusion committee is now apparent.

The committee had the one strong candidate, instead of putting him up for Mayor and keeping him for themselves the 107 put him up for District Attorney and left Tammany free to take him on shares with them. They had the police issue, the only issue on which there was hope of winning. Instead of making the most of it they fooled it away and allowed Tammany largely to destroy it.

They trafficked with Hearst, choosing a Mayor to please him, and now Hearst stabs them in the back by rejecting most of their city candidates.

Murphy's nomination of Whitman is spoken of as clever politics. It does not require cleverness to profit by the blunders of incompetents. And these incompetents were not even honest enough in their opposition to Tammany Hall to put the defeat of Murphy first, but were rather playing cheap little organization politics or paying off personal scores.

We still hope to see the fusion ticket win, for Tammany, because of the Sulzer scandal, was never so hateful as it is now, but if it does not it will be because unfaithful servants of the public trifled with the issue of civic decency.

One thing is plain. There must be no more fusion committees.

## Blow, Horns, for Julius!

In view of Mayor Gaynor's uniformly high standard of literary output, whether in speeches or voluminous correspondence, it seems a trifle ungracious to hint that it may not be adequate to the present situation. Yet the fact is hammered home forcefully by perusal of the latest document from the busy workshop of Julius Our Shrieve. "Many of the men," says Julius, "were hardened sinners, unfeeling, inhuman, sacrilegious offenders, dastards, non-respecters of death, ghouls, fiends, body snatchers, rumpires, butchers, bloodsuckers, profaners of all that is sacred and holy, whose souls were begotten in sin. These I shall wipe out and destroy as I would a serpent."

By comparison how mining seem the Mayor's recent characterizations! Even "smug and sleek faces," "spoliation" and "a mangle-mangle committee" lack the punch. It may be because Julius reads Cicero and Demosthenes, and the Mayor reads Hugh Latimer and Epictetus. But whatever the cause, it is evident that the Mayor must regain some of his oldtime ginger if he is to make headway against the smugness and sleekness and general evilness of Tammany. He might even crib a page from Julius.

## A Welcome Ruling.

Attorney General Carmody's ruling that the Industrial Board of the State Department of Labor has power to make rules regarding fire protection of factory buildings is most welcome. The point under discussion was raised by the Binghamton fire, which proved that the existing law requiring certain forms of fire protection was not drastic enough and did not apply to all factories. The Industrial Board wanted to be sure of its power to supplement the law's requirements.

Under this interpretation of the law creating the Industrial Board there should be little excuse in future for conditions such as produced the dreadful loss of life in the Binghamton disaster. The Industrial Board may make and enforce regulations for protection of workers, applicable to a class of factories or even an individual factory. It may make its orders so specific that never again may a corner's jury report "nobody to blame," as happened in that case. It may change and improve them as the need arises. This is a great power and a great responsibility. If the board exercises its authority wisely the workers will have more hope of safe and sanitary surroundings than they ever could have under a rigid law.

## Another Chinese Crisis.

Yesterday's crisis at Peking was grave and regrettable, but should be regarded as neither surprising nor discouraging. No nation can be made over in a day, least of all a nation which has been bound in hard and fast forms for many centuries. If we recall the struggles which other lands have had to undergo for the sake of regeneration, we must reckon that China, with all her troubles, is doing uncommonly well.

Two things are chiefly needed. One is that the Chinese themselves shall recognize the need of union. Grafters and visionaries, state rights theorists and provincial despots must be taught to subordinate their personal fads and greed to the common weal. The other is that international land grabbers shall cease to take advantage of China's weakness by preying upon her.

Probably the latter is dependent upon the former. If China were united it is doubtful if even Russia would attempt dismemberment of her territory. But when a house is divided against itself the temptation of opportunity to alien spoilers is almost irresistible. That fact, and the object lesson of what is now doing in Mongolia, Manchuria and Tibet, should cause the Chinese leaders, north and south, to get together for the salvation of the republic.

## Philippine Slavery and Independence.

Do the Filipinos want independence in order that they may practise human slavery? The question is serious and pertinent, extraordinary as it may seem. Charges that slavery does exist in the Philippines are made in the most specific manner and by the highest authority, and the significant circumstance is pointed out, as a matter of record, that not only did the native Assembly neglect at the outset to enact a law forbidding slavery, but also when the Philippine Commission called its attention to the omission and drafted a proposed act the Assembly curtly rejected it.

Surely, if the Filipinos do not practise human slavery and do not wish to do so, they should not reject and violently resent the suggestion of an enactment forbidding it. When so high an authority as the Governor General of the islands calls attention to the lack of such a law and the refusal of the Philippine Assembly to supply it, the Filipino Delegate who is so eager for speedy independence for the islands should make a better reply than mere protest or dissent.

As matters now stand, the able and courageous Governor General who exposed the existence of slavery and proposed a law forbidding it is discourteously dismissed by the President as an unprofitable servant, and in his place, drafted from the ranks of Tammany, is appointed the choice and nominee of the Filipino propagandist who so touchingly resented the suggestion of statutory

emancipation. The Governor who would stamp out slavery is replaced by one selected by the defender of slavery.

There is only too much reason for fearing that the ruling caste among the Tagals would oppress and actually enslave those native tribes which are regarded as inferior, and, of course, that could be done far more readily under independence than in the presence of an American Governor General who hates the "sum of all villainies." If the Filipinos want to demonstrate their fitness for independence, the most effective method of doing it would be to suppress and extirpate the last traces of human slavery and to direct against the accursed thing the most rigorous prohibitions and penalties of the law.

Gaynor to run as an independent? It would be flat sedition to suggest anything else.

An eminent clergyman avers that slit skirts will never get to heaven. They seem to get everywhere else.

Cheers for "The British flag and Harry Thaw" must be highly gratifying to lovers of the Union Jack! But, at least, the flag was mentioned first.

"They came back from the ride with Judge Whitman inside, and a smile on the face of the Tiger."

## AS I WAS SAYING

All quiet on the Potomac—oh, mousey quiet! You can hear the cat stretch. Gone are the whoops of laughter, the poker-players' shouts, and the tumult of dance and song with which Congress was wont to listen to a message from the President.

There's a reason. We have a most alarming President now. Often he refers to himself as "I, W. W." It would take an heroic Congress to insult a message from him—especially as he is there in person to see about it.

As was expected, the last of these literary occasions passed off very prettily, and there was general satisfaction when Mr. Wilson summed up his composition on Mexico in the words, "Leave it lay."

Haven't we got trouble enough on our hands? This truce between King George and the Pankhurst girls cannot last, and, while Ambassador Page is doing his best to protect American interests, it is felt that eventually we shall have to intervene.

Besides, the conspirators have utterly failed to stir up resentment against Mexico. They lack material. Thus far, so Brother Bonsal assures us, barely a hundred and twenty-five of our relatives have been murdered, though the Mexicans are striving earnestly to afford a more creditable showing.

True, the conspirators point out that the death-list is already half as big as when the Maine went down, and argue that we ought to be at least half as cross.

What stupidity! This time we know who did it.

An ugly rumor is afloat about Surgeon General Sir David Bruce. No sooner has Colonel Roosevelt begun his slaughter of roaring lions in "Scribner's," than out comes Sir David Bruce, with a report on the sleeping sickness among lions.

Looks pretty dark for Sir David just now, but we have been over his record. He seems a man of the highest integrity, much too honorable to accept a bribe.

We see by the papers that one Peanuttuti Standilo is complaining to the police about a fellow who "shotta me twice."

Nice chap, Standilo! Describes himself as "molto religioso, molto caratevole, besta man." Yet curiously, there are no bullet wounds to substantiate his story.

Then are we baffled? Not we! Skilled in deduction, we conclude that Standilo exaggerates. When he says he was shot, we believe him. When he says he was shot twice, we think the yarn exactly four times life-size.

Oh, don't bother with a pencil! Do it in your head.

Two kinds of pickles were doubtless appropriate at the Alimony Club's dinner in the Ludlow street jail, but why did they invite Mr. Schneidemann? "In his capacity as a wit," they explain. Whereas, this strikes us as a noxious practice, bound to make trouble. Just one wit, at an Alimony Club dinner, will spoil the pleasure of the entire evening.

A sly, uncanny wag is brother Hapgood. Contributors, beware! Reading Julian Street's "Confessions of a Reformed Dramatic Critic," he came to these jovial sentences:

"It was at about the black-silk-ribbon period of my intellectual growth that I reviewed a performance by Mme. Réjane in 'L'Hirondelle.' This drama was new to the critics, nor were translations to be had. It was a trying night. Because it was the only thing we really understood, we united in a vigorous critical attack on the scenery!"

As luck would have it, Brother Norman possessed another theatrical article—one by Arthur Hopkins on "Hearing a Play with My Eyes." Says Hopkins, "At the Comédie Française I was a deaf man, since I understood no French, yet I shall always treasure this performance of 'L'Embuscade' as one of the rare treats of years," and then goes on rapturously for a whole page—about the scenery!

Happy thought! Run both articles in the same number, and let Street and Hopkins fight it out at their leisure.

And speaking of dramatic critics, why is one? The great incentive, thinks Street, is the ravenous heart-hunger to see oneself reprinted. For this, a critic will spend whole hours tempting the managers with catch-phrases. He has his reward. They reappear on the billboards in huge letters—"A Hit," "Every Line a Snort," "A Screaming Farce"—with his name appended.

Oh, lovely! But did we not review books? No sitting up nights for us. No fussing over catch-phrases. We left all that to the publishers. We poured out our soul as the spirit moved—thus: "Greatest humbug ever printed."

"We have read many stupid novels, but never a novel like this."

"For arrant, impudent, outrageous piffle, this leads them all."

You see, of course, how the publishers managed. Nothing daunted, they quoted our criticisms—thus: "Greatest ever printed."

"Never a novel like this."

"Leads them all."

## CLARIFIED.

From The Philadelphia Press.  
According to Ormsby McHarg, the colonel is a conservative radical, which is as simple as being a free trade protectionist.

## JOSEPHUS CORRECTED.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
Secretary of the Navy Daniels predicts that "airships will become an important arm of the navy." Mixed metaphor—he meant wing, no doubt.

## IT ONLY REMINDS HIM OF MEXICO.

From The Columbia State.  
What is a hot wave to a man thrown upon a cold world, like Henry Lane Wilson?

## U. S.—THOSE ARE MY SENTIMENTS!



## THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

## SILENCE NOT CONFESSION

## Sulzer's Reply Will Be Made to Court, Not People.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Will you allow me through the medium of your paper to address a few remarks to the writer of the letter which appeared over the name of Paul Siegel in your issue dated August 26?

That gentleman asks why the people of the state should show any compassion for Governor Sulzer, who, as he rightly says, has failed to prove his innocence of the serious charges lodged against him by the investigating committee of the Legislature. This gentleman is convinced, apparently, that silence in this case is confession, and therefore, in the light of this failure to reply, the Governor's impeachment was timely and well directed.

With charges against the Governor the newspapers have made us all familiar. But what about the other side of the Governor's side? Has the Governor no reply to make?

If the question of the Governor's guilt were a matter in which the people of the state were serving as a jury, there would be no doubt as to the verdict which this jury would render. But the Senate, together with the Court of Appeals, will constitute the jury before which the case will be tried. The people of the state are powerless to act. The Governor's political status will not be determined by the people directly. Then why make an appeal to them? Then why, Mr. Siegel, answer the charges now?

Let our hope be that the men who will sit as jurors in this trial will rise above all personal bias and vote only in accordance with their highest convictions.

A. J. LIVANT.  
New York, Aug. 26, 1913.

## KIND WORDS

## Reader Finds Much to Praise in the New Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I want to commend most cordially the marked improvement made in The Tribune in the latest phase of its development. It is conspicuously the most readable and interesting of the New York morning papers. Its appearance is attractive in both type and illustrations. It presents the news in a pleasing manner, the headlines being distinctive, but not sensational in any unworthy sense, and the editorial comment is sane and sensible. The make-up of the editorial page, with wide columns for the leaders, which are well displayed typographically, is particularly good, and the special features of humor, cartoons of current events and contributions from the public of readers add much to its interest.

One of the features of The Sunday Tribune, the contributions from the comprehensive pen of George W. Smalley, has long been a favorite of mine, to which I turn as to the work of some choice author. I am impelled to write this by his notable tribute to "Wadsworth of Genesee" on Sunday last, which should be read by every young man as an inspiration to a noble life. If the book on which it is based is half as good as this comment it will be well worth a place on every library table. To advert to any other special feature, after singling out this one, would be invidious, so I will only say keep on with the good work.

W. M. PALMER.  
No. 27 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, Aug. 26, 1913.

## GAYNOR AND THE TIGER

## Will Be Rewarded, Correspondent Thinks, If Candidacy Elects McCall.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Your editorial in respect to the New York mayoralty in Saturday's Tribune indicates either that you are working for Tammany or that you are ignorant of the true relations between Tammany and Gaynor. The fact is that Gaynor is not so bitterly opposed to Tammany as he would have us believe. With McCall nominated for Mayor, if Gaynor

## runs independently, it will be solely for the purpose of drawing votes from Mitchell to Gaynor and thereby electing McCall, as is indicative of Murphy's usual tactics. And if McCall is elected, as he might be in such case, Gaynor will be rewarded after election by a grateful "Tiger." If you want Tammany beaten show up this plan and prove it by showing appointments of Tammany men or Tammany's friends by Gaynor while Mayor and by his police policy.

GEORGE W. CARVER.  
Keeseville, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1913.

## FOR AMERICAN SERVICE

## Makes Tennis Interesting and Scientific, Says Player.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As a lover of lawn tennis I do not feel as though I ought to let Mr. Waud's letter in yesterday's Tribune go unanswered.

I do not think Mr. Waud looked into the matter very carefully, or he would not have suggested that Mr. McLoughlin's service cannot be played. I shall cite a few instances in which his service did not seem to be "unplayable." In England recently Mr. McLoughlin played A. F. Wilding for the English championship, which match was won by the latter in straight sets. Where was the "unplayable" service? Later on in the challenge match for the Davis Cup J. C. Parke defeated Messrs. McLoughlin and Williams, in order. In this match also where was the "unplayable" service? To come back to our own country, while McLoughlin and Bundy defeated Griffin and Strachan for the national doubles title, Mr. McLoughlin obtained but three service aces, and only one after the first set. Against these two young players where was the "unplayable" service?

To term the American service a trick is simply preposterous. On the contrary, this is a most difficult stroke, and is considered a very important one by P. A. Valle, the English critic, who is now visiting this country, and he advises every young player to learn it without delay, if he would succeed.

To attract men, the game must naturally be strenuous and scientific, and if every time a player produces a difficult stroke, service or otherwise, the rules are to be changed, what is now a beautiful, scientific game will dwindle down to one of pat ball, which any man would scorn to play.

RICHARD M. SCRAGGS.  
Brooklyn, Aug. 26, 1913.

## THE WITNESS AGAINST SULZER

## Reader Wants to Know Who He Is and His Loss.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Anent all the discussion in the Sulzer case, who is the complaining witness? What did he lose?

LEWIS PHILLIPS.  
New York, Aug. 27, 1913.

## THE THAW CASE LESSON

## Mothers' Pensions Needed to Eradicate "White Slavery."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Thaw case, with all its gawking details, has once again taken the prominent position of the newspapers and the public's attention.

The papers vividly describe the career of Evelyn Nesbit from the daughter of a poor widow to one of the highest priced performers of to-day. In that story we cannot find this so-called immoral career chosen from her own desire, but we do find that through necessity such a life was the inevitable consequence.

This case is a most striking instance of the necessity of pensioning destitute mothers. Our idea of strict morality ceases when it becomes a question of subsistence. The greater part of the "white slave" problem will be solved when the people of the state have brains enough, and feeling enough, to know that a mother left destitute with children to feed cannot be helped with sympathy, whose

value is but a momentary sigh, but must be helped in a proper proportion of compensation for the value the mother has created for the state.

Of all the problems to be solved to-day in our rotten social structure the mothers' pension is the most urgent.

JOSEPH LEWIS.  
New York, Aug. 26, 1913.

## NO PURITY FROM OUTSIDE

## Suffrage Advocate Says Women Must Vote to Help Reforms.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Alice Edith Abell writes fairly, but does not get my point of view. I advocate woman suffrage on broad democratic grounds as a matter of simple justice. To term deliberate relegation to the position of a subordinate and an inferior a "degrading subjection," is by no means to "have an exalted idea of our politics." As to the "rescue work" undertaken by the anti, the effort to purify politics from the outside has not as yet yielded even microscopic results; and the time is more than ripe for permitting women to have an equal voice in the affairs of the community of which they form part.

JAMES F. MORTON, JR.  
New York, Aug. 26, 1913.

## ONE SERVICE ONLY

## Tennis Rules Might Be Amended in That Way.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If the International Lawn Tennis Association really wants to prevent tennis from becoming nothing but service, and at the same time desires to let those who have developed skill in serving get the benefit from it to which they are entitled, why doesn't it amend the rules to allow of but one service? This would tend to eliminate the "impossible" serve, because the player would have to place his ball within bounds the first time, and could not afford to take such chances as at present.

HENRY HAZLITT.  
Brooklyn, Aug. 25, 1913.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The American-Scandinavian Review." In an editorial, presents for the first time a statement of the receipts and expenditures in connection with the exhibition of Scandinavian art given last winter by the American-Scandinavian Society. The article traces the history of the project, which, it says, was begun in the lifetime and with the enthusiastic concurrence of the founder of the society, Niels Poulsen, at that time its president. The total cost of the exhibit was \$14,098.88, the income from sales of tickets, catalogues and posters \$1,978.84, leaving a net cost of \$12,119.04. Of this sum \$5,000 was contributed by the American-Scandinavian Foundation, \$175 from private individuals. The deficit of \$7,119.04 was met by the president of the society, John A. Gade. Sales of art objects were made to the amount of \$3,822.92.

Bobbis-I believe it was Patrick Henry who exclaimed "Give me liberty or give me death!" "Clothes—Yes, but that was long before Reno was on the map—Philadelphia Record.

A Hungarian citizen has invented an instrument which shows instantly the amount of interest due on any given sum for any period at any given rate of interest. The instrument, which is made in the size and shape of a watch, has a very simple construction, and all that is necessary to operate it is to place the hands in the proper position on the dial and the exact amount of interest in each case is indicated on the face. The instrument is inexpensive and its usefulness is apparent. The inventor has applied for an American patent.

"Although I was traveling incognito," mused Flooding Pete, "I was received with marks of distinction too numerous to mention. People of wealth and position vied for my attention." "What are you doing?" asked Meander Mike. "Dreamin' out loud." "No, I'm talkin' about when I was in Kansas pretendin' I was a farmhand lookin' fur work."—Washington Star.